M

Secta. II-57—100,000—28-5-48.

Development (1958) Department.

IV SERIES.

G.O. No. IV Ms 6238

Dated 16/12/48

[Despatch Abstract.]

A.H. Report on the marketing of cattle in Andh Recommendations - Actn. taken

No. F3-62/47-L
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Agriculture,
New Delhi, the 19th September 1947.

From

S.K. Ghose, Esquire., M.A.,
Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

To

All Provincial Governments

Sub: Report on the Marketing of Cattle in India.

--

Sir,

In continuation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research letter No. 90 (1)/46-H dated the 1st July 1947 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to request that if there is no objection necessary action on the recommendations with which the Provincial Governments are concerned, namely, recommendations numbers 1 (a), 2, 3(a), 4, 6, 8(a) and 8(c) on pages 89 to 91 of the Report on the Marketing of Cattle in India may be taken. I am also to request that the action taken on these recommendations may please be intimated to the Government of India in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SD. S.K. GHOSE
Assistant Secretary.

Government of Madras
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Letter (Ms) No. 6238 Dev. Dated, the 16th December 1948

From

W.R.S. Sattianadhan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Agriculture, NEW DELHI.

Sir,

Sub: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY - Report on the marketing of Cattle in India - Recommendations - Action taken
Ref: Your letter No. F3.63-47-L dated the 19th September 1947.

- - - -

I am directed to state that the Government of Madras have considered the recommendations contained in the Report on the Marketing of Cattle in India and mentioned in your letter quoted above in consultation with the heads of departments concerned. The position about each recommendation is indicated below:

1. RECOMMENDATION 1 (c) - Organisation of Co-operative Cattle Breeding Societies: A village livestock improvement scheme has been drawn up by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies which is expected to meet the recommendations for all practical purposes. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

2. RECOMMENDATION 2 - CATTLE CENSUS: The Government of India are not in favour of integrating the census of livestock and Agriculture with the population census, which alone would avoid the defects in enumeration being entrusted to village officers. In view of this the livestock census has again to be conducted through village officers with as before without any great elaboration of schedules. It is, however, proposed to expand the census schedule to include (i) statistics of farm population and (ii) statistics of livestock products. The livestock census due in 1950 will be conducted in 1951 in accordance with the proposal of the Government of India that the census of livestock and the census of agriculture should be taken at the same time as the population census in 1951.

3. RECOMMENDATION 3 (a) - Legislation on the lines of Central Provinces Act XVI of 1934 to control contagious diseases: There is a Rinderpest Act in force in this Province. The legislation in force or contemplated in other provinces are being studied preliminary to drafting a comprehensive legal provision. A scheme is under consideration to create an immune belt in the Vizagapatam district through which cattle from outside enter into this Province. Meanwhile measures are being taken to the extent possible, for the prevention of the spreading of infection.

4. RECOMMENDATION 4 - Cooperative Cattle Marketing Societies: The question of organising a cattle breeding-cum marketing society in the Ongole breeding tract is under consideration. The question of organising similar societies elsewhere can be considered only if and when the Ongole Society proves a success.

5. RECOMMENDATION 6 - Cattle market intelligence service: Weekly prices of milch cows and Buffaloes at Tiruvottiyur market near Madras City are being broadcast. Prices of work bullocks at Vizianagaram, Hindupur, Ranipet, Manapperai, Pollachi, Drakshramam and of cows and buffaloes at Tiruvottiyur are being published every fortnight in the Statistical Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette. Arrangements will be made to broadcast the prices of work bullocks also. The Gazette copies of the prices are now sent to four newspapers; they will be sent to other important dailies also.

6. RECOMMENDATION 8(a) - Legislation to prohibit slaughter of cows and she Buffaloes fit for breeding: In their proceedings No. 4012 Dev. dated the 20th October 1945, as subsequently amended in proceedings No. 1040 Dev. dated the 11th March 1946 and proceedings No. 3710 Dev. dated the 30th September 1946 (copies enclosed) the Government of Madras have imposed certain restrictions on the slaughter of immature and useful cattle. These orders though issued under the Defence of India Rules continue to be in force by virtue of the fact that "Livestock" has been included as an essential article under the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

7. RECOMMENDATION 8 (c) - Cattle salvage centres: A scheme for the salvage of dry cows of Madras City is being worked at Kambakkam Reserve Forest in Chingleput District. Another scheme for dry she buffaloes is being worked in Nellore district. There are proposals for organising similar societies in the districts of Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and Tinnevelly.

2. The Recommendation 1 (a) refers to the Madras Cattle Breeding Act. The correct name is the "Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940" (Madras Act XV of 1940).

Yours faithfully,

W.R.S. SATTIANATHAN
Secretary to Government

Copy to the Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 5372-IV.47 dated the 21st October 1948.
Copy to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No. 33992-47.T dated the 6th January 1948 to the Director of Animal Husbandry.
Copy to the Director of Agriculture, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter No.C.1503/48 dated the 5th January 1948 to the Director of Animal Husbandry.
Copy to the Public (Economics and Statistics) Department.

/True copy/

Office Assistant,
Madras Record Office, Egmore.

Sk.

Extracts from the Recommendations in the Report on the Marketing of Cattle in India.

1. CATTLE BREEDING: Generally speaking, as a result of indiscriminate breeding, Indian cattle are of inferior quality. A majority of them do not possess the characteristics of any one breed. It is suggested that -

** ** ** **

(c) The desirability of organising co-operative cattle Breeding Societies on a more extensive scale particularly in the important cattle breeding tracts may be examined."

2. CATTLE CENSUS: Frequent changes in the classification, the adoption of different grouping by some units and participation of some areas in one census and non-participation in the other affect adversely the utility of census figures. The data in many areas are collected through village BHAUKIDARS, HEADMEN, police-men, etc., and their accuracy is not always free from doubt. It is suggested that a system of uniform classification and grouping of cattle in the livestock census by a more intelligent class of enumerators in all parts of India at the same time may be adopted.

3. CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS: In India, except a few enactments, there are no legal sanctions for the control of bovine contagious diseases. Infection, therefore, spreads easily from one locality to another by free movement of cattle. In the Central Provinces, quarantine stations established under the Central Provinces Act XVI (1934) on the northern boundary of the province have shown encouraging results. It is suggested that -

(a) other Provincial Governments and Indian States may consider the desirability of providing similar legilsations.

4. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING: There are no producers' cattle marketing co-operative societies in this country. The producer has, therefore, to depend on the moneylender and broker to get the maximum price for his cattle. A considerable portion of this price has to go as a share of these agencies. It seems advisable that Co-operative Cattle Marketing Societies may be organised in the breeding areas throughout the country.

6. MARKET INTELLIGENCE: In India, there are no well organised agencies for disseminating to the producers and buyers market news relating to cattle. The cattle Market News Service introduced in 1938 by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the broadcasts from the All India Radio Stations, Delhi and Calcutta, do not serve the purpose sufficiently. It is desirable that the Provincial Governments and Indian States may recognise the necessity of and introduce the cattle market intelligence service on an extensive scale suited to local conditions.

8.(a) : SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE: In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, young cows and she-buffaloes are often slaughtered when they go dry, as it is not always economical for the owners to keep them or to send them back to the breeding tracts. It is recommended that -

(a) Legislation may be introduced to prohibit the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes in large towns as long as they can be used for breeding purposes.

8. (c) ESTABLISHMENT OF CATTLE SALVAGE CENTRES: The Provincial Governments and Indian States may establish Cattle Salvage Stations for rearing good specimens of young calves and dry cows and she-buffaloes when they are rejected by the city milkmen and often slaughtered.

R. Thiagarajan
2.2.54

Office Assistant, M.R.O.

25.1.54

25-1-54